

Mr. Speaker, we will be discussing this either tomorrow or the next day. We will make a decision, and it is not up to the World Trade Organization to decide what labor laws we have or what kind of environmental laws we have, or what tax laws.

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#### COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2000

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACC) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to commend the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for working on and developing this legislation and to be able to work with him in recognizing that the economic tide of prosperity has not reached all Americans in every place in America. I would also like to commend him on the ability of working in a bipartisan fashion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) and other Members, because we recognize that we have to work together across the aisle in order to accomplish things, and anything that is worthwhile to the people that we represent.

New market initiatives that the President has proposed, working with the Speaker, recognize that everyone in every place has not been touched by economic prosperity. So while we are trying to develop markets overseas and go more towards more and more global trade and world trade, we must look in the rearview mirror and make sure that all Americans in all of America have an opportunity to live and achieve the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, the Community Economic Adjustment Act of 2000, which I am an original cosponsor of together with my colleague, would create a single agency at the Federal level to be able to respond with the same force that FEMA does for natural disasters, that the defense relocation acts as in terms of base closures, would be able to react in terms of economic distress. There are parts of Maine that have over 9 percent unemployment. There have been plant closings which I have been a part of trying to make sure that people have training, education and one-stop centers. When we are looking into the faces and the eyes of people who have nowhere else to turn but an extended unemployment check and relocation costs, we know that we have more to do here in the United States Congress, in the capital of this United States.

That is why this legislation, along with other proposals that the President and the Speaker are pushing, working in concert together, are going to try to make sure that that tide is in all areas of the country and has an opportunity to hit all people throughout this country to give them the same opportunities, to give corporations the same opportunities to invest here; to give the

same resources available to people here that we provide overseas, so that they have an opportunity to be able to achieve and strengthen their skills and educational opportunities; and this legislation does it.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and myself and other Members are seeking cosponsors so that we can develop more sponsors and cosponsors on a bipartisan basis. At this point we are talking about over 160 cosponsors so far, to develop bipartisan widespread support in the United States Congress to recognize that we need to have a comprehensive trade policy; that we need to have a comprehensive review of global policies at the same time that we are advancing those policies; that we are trying to make sure that each part of Maine and America have an opportunity, whether it is empowerment zones, enterprise communities, new markets initiatives, or the coordination of these agencies, so that we can begin to do some collaboration here, so that we can have agencies working together and not at cross-purposes.

In this Congress, we have worked very hard to restructure the job training programs so that we did not have 66 job training programs costing over \$30 billion. The fact of the matter is, we left out some of the NAFTA job training programs, some of the trade adjustment assistance programs. We did this to make sure that there is coordination and a single source so that when the people are walking into these sources of training and education, that they have this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut, if I have time, if he would like to comment on this legislation; but I would like to commend him at this time and seek to continue to work with him.

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maine for yielding. I would only add to his eloquently stated verse with regard to the impact that this legislation will have on workers all across this great Nation of ours and in my home State of Connecticut. The fact of the matter is, as the gentleman has pointed out, that as we experience globalization, we know that the blessings of commerce are not evenly spread across this Nation. So that is why it is critically important that the Federal Government coordinate a response in a timely fashion that this legislation will provide.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Maine for his hard work on this bill; and as he indicated, we seek cosponsors as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HUNTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocations for the House Committee on Appropriations printed in House Report 106-660. In total, these revisions reduce the Committee's allocations by \$201,000,000 in budget authority and \$227,000,000 in outlays.

Floor action on H.R. 4577, the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, removed the emergency designation from \$501,000,000 in budget authority contained in the House-reported bill. Outlays flowing from that budget authority totaled \$240,000,000. The allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations and budgetary aggregates were increased to reflect the emergency funding in the House-reported bill in a letter dated 6 June 2000. The allocations to the Appropriations Committee and the budgetary aggregates are reduced by \$501,000,000 in budget authority and \$240,000,000 in outlays to reflect floor action. This sets the allocations to the House Committee on Appropriations at \$601,180,000,000 in budget authority and \$625,735,000,000 in outlays. Budgetary aggregates become \$1,529,385,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,494,956,000,000 in outlays.

As reported to the House, H.R. 4635, the bill making fiscal year 2001 appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies, includes \$300,000,000 in budget authority and \$13,000,000 in outlays for emergencies. The allocations for the House Committee on Appropriations are further adjusted to reflect those amounts, establishing allocations of \$601,480,000,000 in budget authority and \$625,748,000,000 in outlays. Budgetary aggregates become \$1,529,685,000,000 in budget authority and \$1,494,969,000,000 in outlays.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment of the legislation. Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski or Jim Bates at 67270.

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#### LOOKING AT WAYS TO CONTROL THE RISING PRICE OF GAS IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, on June 21, the nations of OPEC will meet once again to determine the fate of practically every family across the country, and that is whether to increase oil production in those nations.

Now, it is no secret, Mr. Speaker, to every family and business across this Nation that gas prices are through the roof. Lately, we have been hearing a lot of excuses as to why that is occurring. But let us not lose sight of why it